THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN

LADY SOMERSET SAYS HE WILL SUCCEED THE PATRIOT.

She Bescribes the Evolution of a Here from a Fanatic and Tells How Her Refusal to Ablure Wine Alded a Sister's Fall. BRICK CHURCH, March 2. - For an hour and a in the Orange Music Hall to an audience that filled the house. She had dined with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison at Liewellny Park, and came directly to the hall from their house. Mrs. Edison, Mrs. Charles B. Vardley, President of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. John J. Perine, President of the Orange Women's Christian Temperance Union. and other prominent women were seated on the

Lady Henry and Miss Frances Willard were to have spoken here two weeks ago, but both were ill with the grip, or, as Lady Somerset called it to-night, the "plague," It had been hoped that Miss Willard would be present tonight and speak, but a letter was received from her this afternoon stating that her physician peremptorily ordered her to remain at home.

Lady Somerset were a plain black gown of English tweed, trimmed with small black beads, A bunch of violets, the white ribbon of the W. C. T. U., and a plain gold ring were her only ornaments. After briefly speaking of the pleasure she felt at having had the privilege of dining with the greatest electrician of the century, talked of social reformers.

'We'are beginning to realize," she said, "that the patriot and the philanthropist are figures that are destined to pass away and give way to that truer figure that is to play such a large part in the activities of the day, the Christian citiren. It has been said that the social conditions in this country and the Old World are not the same, but as that great statesman, Gladstone, said, the conscience of one nation is the conscience of another. I know that the heart of the American people rejoices in the work of building up the Christian citizenship which is over ready to do good."

Lady Somerset said that in her visits to various cities in the country she had met gentlemen of the press and of course, they asked her questions. One of the questions was: "Is the imerican woman more advanced than the English woman?"

and they expected me to say, 'Oh, certain-said the speaker, "You have an idea in

English woman more arranged than the English woman?

"And they expected me to say. Oh, certainly," said the speaker. "You have an idea in this land that English women are well meaning, with prominent teeth, and perhaps a little inclined to be dowdy. I reply to the questioners that if they refer to the faculty of business, the quality of level headedness, perhaps your women are altitle abrad of us; but if you mean in relation to State and municipal life, the women of England are far in advance of you, for they can vote at every election except for members of Parliament.

"I suppose I am now coming to a subject that I must approach carefully. The other night I sat beside a learned Judge at dinner in New York, and he said to me. "I do not believe the harmony of the home could be preserved one hour if women had the ballot." I could not agree with him. There is no nation in the world in which the love of home is so fervent as it is in America. I like the way in which you speak of your homes, where we in England would say houses. But the duties of the homemaker are expanding. The horizon is growing wider. The best women are those who face their duties as citizens as well as mothers, and who think of other women's boys and other women's girls as well as their own."

Speaking of the monster petition which has been got up by the temperance women's boys and other women's girls as well as their own."

Speaking of the monster petition which has been got up by the temperance women's boys and other women's girls as well as their own."

Speaking of the world—in America and Europe, in distant China and India, and the islands of the sea—asking that the trade in alcohol and opinum be suppressed, and already I can see the dawn of a better day because of that petition.

"The science of the present age is teaching."

can see the dawn of a better day because of that petition.

"The science of the present age is teaching that whatever poisons the brain and impairs the intellect must be guarded against, and whatever preserves its integrity must be considered part of the civilizing influence of the time. So I can look ahead and see the time when the names of the women who signed that great petition will be honored in history. Every great cause is advocated at first by a few, but it finally triumphs.

"I define a fanatic as the first man who sees a question. When more see it he is called an enthusiast, and when everybody sees it he is a hero.

enthusiast, and when everybody sees it he is a hero.

"I had the pleasure of meeting this evening. Wendell Phillips Garrison of your city, the son of a man who was called a crank."

Lady Somerset ridiculed the idea that if the women were allowed to vote the home would be disintegrated. It was found that when the women were first allowed to vote in Glasgow, the deliased and degraded women returned a temperence ticket, for the women had still the divine spark in them, and they voted for protection of their homes and children. Lady Henry insisted that when the home guard is called to the rescue of the cities of our country, and when women take their places, as God has intended them, side by side with the men, then we will have that higher, truer, and nobler Government for which we are striving.

We are striving.

A touching appeal to her hearers to help the fallen brought the address to a close. During her percration she told a story of how, many years ago, her failure to agree to stop the use of wine when the request was made by a dear friend of hers whom she was trying to induce to give up the excessive use of ligurous had wrohably kept this friend Induce to give up the excessive use of liquors, had probably kept this friend from acceding to her desire, and had made the woman go down until she died last year in Pacis, drunken and degraded.

This, it was said, was Lady Somerset's last public address in America this year. She sails for England on the New York on Wednesday.

PATROL WAGON WRECKED.

Two of the Attaches Thrown to the Gronne and Severely Injured.

The police patrol wagon attached to the Fulton street station in Brooklyn was wrecked last night while responding to a hurry call in York street, and two of the occupants were badly Just as the wagon was turned into York street from Main the king bolt slipped out and street from Main the king boll slipped out and the body of the wagon slipped down, while the horse scampered off with the shafts and wheels. James Keating, the driver, and Patrolman Antonio Carribola were thrown to the ground, the former receiving a concussion of the spine and a badly bruised hip, and the latter a frac-ture of the right leg. Charles J. Peugh, the conductor, escaped with a few slight bruises. This same wagon figured in two serious trolley accidents during the recent strike.

THE STEAMER HEWES A WRECK. Finally Abandoned by the Crew on the Colorado Reeis,

NEW OBLEANS, March 2. Capt. Morgan and the crew of the Southern Pacific steamer W. G. Howes arrived here to-day on the steamer Whit-The latter yessel, while on the way to Nica, ratio, went arround on Feb. 20 on the Colorado Recis. The Torgan and the Whitney of the same etcamship line were ordered to her relief. The cargo and passengers were transferred to the Morgan, which carried them to their descriptions. to the Morgan, which carried them to their des-tination, but the crew remained on the Hewes, hoping to save her. They worked at her for eight days, but at the end of that time it was found that she could not be saved, and the crew were taken off by the Whitney and came to New Orleans. The Hewes was valued at \$125,000.

MRS. FISH'S \$3,000 BROOCH LOST.

It Is Composed of Rubles and Diamonds-A. Keward Offered.

Tiffany & Co. offer a reward of \$300 for the return of a ruby and diamond brooch lost on Feb. 16 or 17. It was learned that the lost brooch was the property of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of 70 Gramercy Park. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish lost the pin while getting out of her carriage. She has asked Inspector McLaughlin to try and recover it. The brooch, & man and it waited at \$1,000.

Rinked His Life for a Strange Dog.

ORANGE, March 2. Horace Johnson, an employce of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at the Millburn station, vesterday afternoon risked his life to rescue a dog which was drowning in the pend a short distance from the station. A number of persons were waiting for a train when their attention was attracted by the barking of a large black. Newfoundland by the berking of a large black. Newfoundland dog, which was struggling in the water near the ice on the eastern side of the pond. The dog was trying to climb upon the ice, but was evidently too weak. Johnson threw off his heavy overcoat, walked across on the ice-covered dam, and then cautiously advanced for about thirty feet on the ice, which trembled beheath him. When within a few feet of the dog he atretched himself at full length on the ice, and, catching the dog by the bank of the neck, drew it from the water. His act brought forth a great chaer from the water. from the watchers.

23 Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M. 6:00, 210 East 121st afreet, William Loundri

STUDYING LABOR PROBLEMS. The West Side, Through the C. A. I. I., In

terests Startf in East Side Life. There was a meeting last night at St. Mich ael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam avenue and Ninety-ninth stress, under the anapices of St. Michael's Chapter of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, the object of which was " to prehalf this evening Lady Henry Somerset spoke | sent to the people of the west side the problems

with which the east side is struggling." Bishop Potter presided, and in his opening address he explained that the reason for his coming was to give his sanction to the meeting in an Episcopal Church. He approved thoroughly of the association, and the method it has adopted to bring the subjects in which it is interested before the public.

"I myself am not a laborer, neither am I capitalist," he said; "I am a member of the great middle class which lies between themthe great middle class which should know more

great middle class which lies between them—
the great middle class which lies between them—
of the relations between capital and labor."
The Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Jr., Vice-President
of the U. A. I. L., real the constitution of the
society and explained its object, which, briefly,
is "to spread abroad the principles of Christian
duty." The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of
St. Michael's, followed, reading a statement of
the causes of the present cloakmakers' strike
written by Joseph Barondess and published in
The Sus last suturns. Afterward he said:
"My own feeling in the matter of this strike
is that we ought to find out something about
these questions between capital and labor, as a
part of our Christian duty. We ought to
bring the subject into the church and discussif.
It is a shame to us of the west side that we don't
know something about these people of the east
side, who are struggling for life."

It had been announced that delegates from
the striking cloakmakers would speak, but only
one of them was on hand, a Mr. Hosenthal, He
told, in very bad English, how the cloak
manufacturers oppressed their workpeople.
He said that an experienced workman
couldn't average more than \$6 or \$8 a
week the year round, and that the
manufacturers begrudged him even that. Ho
told how the manufacturers had declined te
arbitrate the question with the Board of Arbitration and Mediation appointed by the C. A. I.
L.; how they had finally acceled to the demand for higher wages, but how a cloakmaker earned even less under the new
scale than he had before; how, finally, the strike
had been declared. He had no solution of the
problem to present, other than that the manufacturers should pay higher wages. He thought
the cloakmakers ought to get enough money to
educate their children properly, so that they
could become true Americans.

Members of the Committee of Arbitration,
which the manufacturers would not deal with,
were also expected to speak, but hone had come
to the meeting. Miss Henrietta Keyser made a
few remarks on

Terrible Crime of a Discharged Employee

VALLEYFIELD, Quebec, March 2.- The progressive town of Valleyfield had a sensation last night in the shape of a double murder and attempted robbery.

The paymaster of the Montreal Cotton Company, John Lowe, assisted by two office clerks, J. Loy and Hugh Wilson, were making up the pay roll for Monday, Mr. Shortis, who was lately private secretary to the manager of the mill, but had recently been discharged, entered the office about 11 P. M. Paymaster Lowe always keeps a loaded revolver close at hand, and when the clerks had about finished their work Shortis reached over the counter and grabbed

He first shot Wilson in the left side, and Lowe and I oy, thinking it an accident, went to his assistance. Loy then started to telephone for a doctor, but as he reached the instrument Shortis took deliberate aim and fired shooting him dead, the bullet piercing the heart. Shortis then fired at Lowe, but missed, hitting Wilson then fired at Lowe, but missed, hitting Wilson in the forehead.

Lowe, seeing how matters were, grabbed the pay boxes which contained \$25,000 and ran into the vault with them, pulling the massive door closed after him. Shortis called to him to come out, saying he would not injure him, but Lowe refused. While Shortis was trying to get the vault open. Wilson, the wounded man, managed to crawl out of the office and give the alarm to two men who were at work outside. Hefore these men reached the office, however, Night Watchman, Maxime Lebend entered and was met by Shortis, who shot him dead.

Shortis then cut the wires of the telephone to shut off all communication with the outside and made another attempt to get into the vault. The two work men entered the office at this juncture, and as Shortis's revolver was now empty they

two workmen entered the office at this juncture, and as Shortis's revolver was now empty they soon overpowered him.

John Loy, the first victim, was a most promising young man and the eldest son of Mayor Loy. Wilson, the wounded man, is in a very critical condition, and grave fears are entertained as to his recovery. Paymaster Lowe was imprisoned in the vault for three hours before the doors could be opened, and as his health had not been good he is seriously prostrated.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

The Insurgents Dispersed at Vequita After

HAVANA, March 2.- The military commander Alies Fielde asked if any of the class knew has a many anilo, province of Santiago, reports that on Feb. 20 the troops attacked Vequita, where a strong force of insurgents was intreched. Most of the insurgents were armed and they held the ditch for two hours. They kept up a steady fire on the Government troops, but eventually were dislodged and dispersed. A few insurgents were killed and many were linearly form of the class knew has borden to select a fine as a contain page 1. This kiles than a year," said another. "I think four or five years," said a third, "because I knew a case in Brooklyn where property was not sole, on which the taxes were due for a long time."

The laws are different about that in different places," said the dark-weet girl. few insurgents were killed and many were

Juan Gualberto Gomez, formerly editor of the Juan Gualberto Gomez, formerly editor of the Luche, was a member of Colonna's insurgent band, but escaped when the majority of the members were captured. He was pursued by a small detachment of troops, and to-day was driven to surrender himself to the authorities of Sabanilla, province of Matanzas. Among the prisoners taken with Coloma's followers is his mistress.

Atd for Cuban Insurgents.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2 -- At a meeting last night of the Cuban residents of Philadelphia in sympathy with the revolutionary movement now in progress in their country \$577 in cash was collected and subscriptions to the amount of \$3,000 were received to be forwarded to Cuba to aid the revolutionists. of \$3.000 were received to be forwarded to Cuba to aid the revolutionists.

Boston, March 2. A man calling himself Francesco Silvia, and claiming to be an agent of the Cuban Patriot League, was in Beston yesterday to gather recruits for the insurgent army. Heleft for New York by an afternoon train, saying that he had engaged close upon fifty men to take part in the uprising. These men were largely picked up about the wharves with inducements which are said to have been very promising.

very promising. TO BE A DIFINITY SCHOOL.

A Former Well-known Hotel in Omaha Bought for a University.

OMAHA, Neb., March 2.—New Hampshire friends of the University of Omaha bid in the Cozzens Hotel at the sale yesterday of the estate of the late Dr. McMenamy, and as soon as the transaction was completed leased it to the trustees of the university for a term of years at a rental of \$1 a year. It will be used as a theoa rental of \$1 a year. It will be used as a theological school of the university, which is a
Presbyterian institution.

In 1869 when George Francis Train was here
he became offended with the management of the
hotel at which he was stopping. He announced
his intention of having a hotel of his own within
forty-eight hours. It took him forty days, but
in that time he had constructed what was then
and for years afterward the lineat hotel between Chicago and San Francisco.
Its career since other hotels overshadowed it
has been varied. Dr. McMcnamy purchased it
aeveral years ago and used it for a private hospital until his death. It will be remodelled for
the uses of the college.

A Church Deaconess Called to Hartford HARTFORD, March 2 .- Miss Margretta Church vell of Brooklyn, N. Y., licensed deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has accepted a call to the South Park Methodist Church of this city, and will begin her work here at once. Her duties will consist mainly of house to house visitations. Her salary and expenses will be paid by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Miss Churchill is the irst deaceness settled in this city.

The Aiert Ordered to Panama. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Secretary Herbert

this afternoon cabled peremptory orders to Commander George Ide of the Alert, now at San José de Guatemala, to proceed with all possible speed to Panama and protect American P. N. -5 40, 157 Essex street, ignats fittick damage triffing; 6:05, 318 West (20th street, i.e. Quigles, damage and fitting feets there.) This despiates was sent after a conference with Secretary Greebath, and is age 315, 7:06, 47 Entities are included, damage aritims, sent alter a conference with Secretary Greebath, and is understood to have resulted from a long cipher despatch from Cap. Cromwell of the Atlanta, at colon, individing a subre serious state of affairs on the intimus than as generally known.

WOMEN LEARNING IT ALL MORNING WITH THE CLASS IN

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. This Is Part of the Woman's League for Political Education, and the Indications Are that the Class Is Getting On, Miss Adele M. Fielde's class in municipal gov-

rament, formed of members of the Woman's League for Political Education, met in the soms of the league at the Berkeley Lyceum on Friday. There are seventy-five names on the oll of membership. In this particular class there are thirty students, all of whom were present. They are young women, most of them. All came provided with note books and pencils. The topic for the day was, "The Department

of Finance in the City Government." Fields asked a prepossessing young woman with dark eyes for her report on the government of the various towns of New York. She replied that she had not had time to prepare it, but would read it at the next meeting. An energeticlooking matron read a carefully prepared account of the various counties in the State and their representation in the Legislature. An animated discussion followed as to wliether the State Senators should be elected according to the population or sent from the different coun-

ate stand for?" said the youngest of the stu-dents. "If they are elected according to the population and the Representatives are chosen also according to the population, I don't see the

the same principles exactly."

Brooklyn sends seven Senators to the State House," said a lady, and she noted with evident satisfaction the gravity with which this information was received.

"Perhaps that is the reason why our Legisla-"Perhans that is the reason why our Legislature is so notoriously corrupt," commented the
dark-eyed girl, "because I was reading just the
other day that the most unscrupulous legislators came from the most populous districts."
"If they were sent from the different counties,
and not elected according to population, then
New York would not have to send so many, and
the Assembly would be better off," said a little
woman over in one corner, who had not spoken
before. Her face flushed with embarrassment
of speaking, and her rocking chair vibrated
long after attention was directed to another
speaker. If the Senate could be planned in the same

meeting. Ve spoke of Territories at the last meeting. "We spoke of Territories at the last meeting," said the dark-eyed girl, "I want to ask, is the indian Territory under the jurisdiction of the United States? At least, does the United States Government provide for the Indians in that reservation as in the other Indian settlements?" "Legally the Indians govern themselves, but nominally the Government adjusts their affairs for them," said the teacher.
"But I think things are conducted differently in the Indian Territory. I don't think the United States sends them blankets and things," urged the girl.

the tickets, and so forth." Miss Fielde then read as election from Whittier about the right to vote.

Miss Fielde then turned to the regular business of the day, namely, a peep into the department of finance in the municipal Government. She explained that they had already discussed the Mayor and the Board of Aiderimen at two previous meetings, and now the class must learn as to how the finances were taken charge of. She explained about the Comptroller and the flay bureaus under his supervision, and went on to say that the taxpayers of New York paid more money to defray the expenses of the city Government, and received less benefit from it, than the citizens of any other great city in the world. Berlin, she said, was a well-regulated city. "I lived in Berlin for three years," she added, "and in all that time I possessed but one pair of rubbers, for which I rarely had any use, I have already this winter worn out four or five pairs of rubbers in New York."

"Thave heard English people comment on the shockingly dirty condition of our docks as contrasted with those of London and Liverpool," said one of the class.

Miss Fielde then turned to the regular business death those of London and Liverpool," said one of the class.

said one of the class.

Miss Fielde asked if any of the class knew

"The laws are different about that in different places," said the dark-eyed girl.

"I remember the woman in Connecticut who refused to pay her taxes because she was not allowed to vote," said Miss Fieldr, "whose coust and various belongings were sold regularly each tax-paying day on account of her refusal."

"Yes, I remember her," said one of the class.
"I know the fate of that woman in her declining years. She married a man. After that she wasn't allowed to say her soul was her own. She didn't know what taxes were paid, whether any were paid, or even what property she had. She rebelled against the government of many men, but she fell completely under the subjugation of one man."

The dark-eyed girl, who always seemed to be winting to get at the root of things, said she

after the matter of salaries had been gone into by Miss Fielde, and a good deal said as to the Mayor's power or removal, the Indies were asked to look over a map of the Assembly districts of the city and find the special district in which each lived. Then the class adjourned.

A lecture on the subject "Rome Essential to Christianity" will be delivered to-night at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn by the Rev. Dr Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Church in this city. A brief sacred concert under the di-rection of Mr. Paul Martin, Jr., will precede the lecture. The proceeds will go toward the com-pletion of the chapel attached to the monastery of the Sisters of the Precious Blood in Putnam avenue.

Miss Jordan Removed.

Miss Mary M. Jordan of 2,161 Madison ave nue, teacher in Grammar School No. 61, who was accused of having violated the rules of the Board of Education by making charges to newspaper reporters about certain trusters, missed from her post by the School of the Twenty-third word last night.

Matches in the Waste Paper.

arelessly dropped on the floors in the several offices

PORTLAND, Or., March 2. The expert medical commission appointed to examine into the sanity of the Rev. J. C. Read, who attempted to role the First National Bank of East Portland several weeks ago, has reported that he is sane, He will be tried on the indictment for robbery,

A HARD COLD.

It requires the skilled diagnostician to detect the ifference between La Orippe and a " Hard Cold." You are familiar with the symptoms of a Cold. compare them with the indications of Grip, from Dr. Humphreys' Manual given below.
Homocopathy treats of the SYMPTOMS, rather than by the NAME of the disease, and "77" covers both Grip and Co ds.

Grip Symptoms.

General sense of Illness, pain or soreness over the system or in the head, back, or limbs; sore throat of cough, sometimes obstinate boarseness, and pain in the oreast or side, solvelling, running from the nose, or weeping, itching, and redness of the cyclids. In iome cases the soreness at some particular part; In others, the cough and hoarseness or the sore throat, or, again, the profuse catarrh or flowing from the cyre and nose are more prominent. The appetite is impaired and the nervous system unstrung, depressed, and run down. You can surely trust it for Grip, and rest assured

are cured by Dr. Humphreys' Specific No. 1.

If in doubt as to the disease or the Specific needed.

HEADAUNES. - Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Head-

DYSPEPSIA. -- Indigestion, Wear Stomach, and

all forms of biliousness are cured by Dr. Humphreys

embraneous, as well as Laryngitis (croup of adults)

RHEIMATING -Acute or Chronic: Sciation

MEDICAL BOOK .- A copy of Dr. Bumphrers

Manual malled free on application.

Humphreys' Specifics are put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, fit the pocket; 23 cents each or free feet of the may be assorted. For sale by ill druggists, for slow may be assorted. For sale by ill druggists, which is the property of the company o

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

Mr. Oldham's Theory Based Upon an Old

Map.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 2.- The latest contribution

to the literature about the supposed pre-Col-

umbian discovery of America is an im-

portant article in the current number of the Geographical Journal by Mr. Oldham.

The evidence adduced is an inscription on a

manuscript map executed in London dur-

ing 1448 by Audrea Bianco, the famous Vene-

tian cartographer. On this document, now one

of the most valued treasures of the Ambrosian

Library in Milan, it is recorded that in 1447 an

THE ELEVATED LAMP LIGHTER

A Personage Who Appears at Dead Low

on the elevated road. The train may be pretty wellstilled until it gets below Fourteenth street,

but after that the passengers begin to thin out

nearly empty; it is dead low water in the down-town travel.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The General Committee Likely to Organize

Without the Aid of the Shepardites. The Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings county met last

White Caps Whip Two Brothers,

Seven Cars Wrecked in an Explosion,

about 4 o'clock west-bound freight train No. 41

on the Central Railroad was wrecked twenty-five miles east of here by the explosion of the

engine.

The train was running about twenty miles an hour when the engine blew up. Seven cars were wracked. Engineer F. A. McGuire and Fireman Will Reeves were killed and blown three hundred jards.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There were thirty two deaths from grir last week and thirty five from diphtheria.

Policeman Edward Hagan of the Fascx Market ours squal died on Friday. He was made a police-man in 1880.

Dr. lenkins, excludin officer of the Port, wa haven expert pathologist for the Cornner's office yes critay. No salary is attached to the post.

and week.

Afred Breslick, doorgeeper at the gallery entrance of the Columbia Theatre, was neld in \$450 bait in the Barien, Polyse Court westerday for violating the terrarical law in admitting fifteen year-not dames. Aber neithy of 100 East 124th atreet to the heatre without a Business.

" A Kingdom for a Bottle."

Famous 100,384.

BIRNINGHAN, Ala., March 2. This morning

Water In Down Town Travel. "Lately," said a man, "I've been working nights, coming down town late in the afternoon

om Indigestion, excitement, or other causes, d by Ir. Humphreys' Specific No. 9.

SEVENTY-SEVEN CURRS

use of the Senators being there at all." 'I think so, too," said the dark-eyed girl, who had not had time to find out about the towns. "It seems to me absurd to have two elections on

"New York sends twelve," said another, equally well informed.

"If the Senate could be planned in the same manner as the Federal Senate, each State sending two regardless of population, it might make things better," some one suggested.

"No, I don't think that would be fair, either," said a student, "because the men in the populous districts would have so little chance if there were only two."

"I want some one to look into this subject and find out how the other States manage their Sen-

in the Indian Territory. I don't think the United States sends them blankets and things," urged the girl.

"I know they sold Oklahoma to the Federal Government: that looks as if they governed themselves," said the student next to her. Then they so that taked at once to Miss Fielde and to each other, and the upshot was that some one was appointed to look into the matter officially and find out the exact attitude of the United States toward the Indian Territory.

"Before we begin the regular lecture," said Miss Fielde, "I want to suggest three subjects to beexamined into before our next meeting, or at any rate before the meeting two weeks from 10-day. First, 'What Constitutes a Voter?' Second, 'Naturalization,' third, 'Policy,' In the first case the question will include every possible phase of voting, registration, and so forth. On the subject of 'Naturalization' the matter must be sifted to the roots. Find out what the rights of a naturalized citizen are abroad and what they are in this country. In the third case I want to know about all the appliances for voting. Who builds the booths, who pays the expenses in the various departments, printing of the tickets, and so forth." Miss Fielde then read a selection from Whitter about the right to vote.

The dark-cycl girl, who always seemed to be wanting to get at the root of things, said she had seen a law in which it was sipulated that the isooks of all the officials of the city Government should be open to the Inspection of any-body who cared to examine them at any time. If this strue, "she asked, "why do all the certagion and chicatery that are complained of exist; Why don't they enforce the law?"

"It at is what I want to know," said a young woman by her side. "I think it is ridbulous to have laws and not abide by them."

"I heard an official say in a public speech that the books of the Finance Department of New York had never been balanced," said a pupil, "and that nobody ever could know how they stied." There was much comment on this subject, and

"Rome Essential to Christianity."

Fire Marshal Alonzo Brymer has made a report on the recent fire at the Brooklyn City Hall. and this accounts for its origin:

I am of the opinion that matches which had been carelessis dropped on the floors in the several offices had been swept up with the securinglation of diest and waste paper, all of which had been taken up and placed in backets. White were christed to a closel located under the stairway leading to the top floor, and which adjoined the common commit Chamber, and were there dimped to a heap on the floor. These mit these could have become ignited either by the friction auded in countying the backets, of the being stepped upon by the parties has thing the backets. There was multilused as explained acture used in or about any part of the building.

Multer's Prescription for Rhoumatism and Gout, A cure in every case since the war, Abstintely institutes and pleasant to take 75: Druggists Send for Book, 4s University Pt. N. Y. Aveid imitations

It to Tested by a Scientific Authority and Found Good-How Lowenbran is Made. Munich from time immemorial has been re nowned for its beer. It is not heady, it is light and cool, and in every respect an excellent drink for the advocates of true temperance, those who are opposed to excessive drinking and to total abstinence. German beer, and especially Munich beer, is becoming a popular beverage in England, where it is beginning to supplant the heavy English ales and stouts, a fact which has led the Lancet to institute an inquiry into the manufacture and characteristics of the beer, to see whether the preference for it is justifled. The substance of report inquiry we

MUNICH BEER.

The early reputation of Münchener may be due to the severity of the Bavarian law in regard to the making of beer. In the statutes of Upper and Lower Bavaria of the year 1316 is enacted: "Wheresoever in our towns, markets, and wural districts, it is forbidden to employ other material beyond barley, hops, and water for the making of beer," This law was renewed in an "ordinance of beer" in 1616, and reaffirmed by laws of April, 1811, and November. 1861. The tax imposed on mait since the year 1543 is another legislative reason why Munich beer should be good; as it is very high, it pays best to have only the best quality of barley. The law of 1808, after repeating that beer shall be made only of hops, malt, and water, specially forbids the use of barley that has not been converted into malt, or that is mixed, part barley and part

malt. This ensures the quality of the malt.

Now that beer is manufactured by the aid of complicated machinery and in immense quanti-ties, the object of the brewers is to secure uniformity of quality. For this the same water and the same bariey are necessary, and one reason for the superiority of Munich beer is the skill with which the barley is selected. It must have a definite amount of albuminous substances so as to produce a good fermentation. and it is not the barleys with the best exteriors that give the best results. There are thirty breweries in Munich, and as it was impossible to visit them all the representative of the Lancet visited the Löwenbrau, the first of the large breweries, whose directors gave him every facility to inspect all their processes of manufacture. The process of brewing differs greatly from

times more than the malt is first mixed with the times more than the malt is first mixed with the malt when cold and slowly warmed to 00°. Fahrenheit; hot water is then pumped on the mixture till it reaches a temperature of 95°, care being taken to stir all the time and thus distribute the malt thoroughly throughout the liquid. This is all done by machinery. A portion of the liquid is carried to another boiler, and there heated to the boiling point, 21°. Fahrenheit. The boiled portion, which is now called mash, is sent back into the first boiler and mixed with the stagmant part till the two attain a temperature of 120°; the process is repeated three times, the last temperature being 170°. The liquid resuiting from this slow heating and mixture of water and mait is called wort. It is put in a tank with a sieve filter at the bottom, which retains the malt while the clear liquid passes to the space underneath and is drawn off by a tap. Hot water is then poured on the grain in the sieve, forming first a strong wort, then a weaker one, and so on; it is contrived that the mixture of all the worts, strong and weak, shall contain 14 per cent, of extract. The wort is then boiled with hops, is filtered, and pumped to the top floor of the brewery, where it is spread in large, shallow tank coolers. To cool it further, it is passed down to the cellar in double pites. The water used for cooling soon gets warm, but is cooled again by being dropped over pipes filled with ammonia, while a current of air is forced through it by ventilators. The whole process up to this point takes twelve hours, and the wort once cooled, fermentation is allowed to begin.

The first jermentation takes place in large malt when cold and slowly warmed to 60°

allowed to begin.

The first fermentation takes place in large open vars, and lasts from ten to twelve days. It commences at a temperature of 43° Fabrenheit, and is allowed to reach 50°. At this point the heat is cheeked by introducing into the vats tubes within which very cold water circulates. The cellars in which are the vats are kept at a temperature only a degree or two above free. authentic island was discovered, and it is portraved on the map in the shape of a long stretch of coast line 1,500 miles southwest from Cape Verd. The only land in such a position is South America, and Mr. Oldham therefore concludes that, Bianco's map was intended to illustrate the latest Portuguese exploration before he made his map. He thinks a Portuguese vessel may have been driven to the South American coast. Ingenious though this inference is, the opinions of Mr. Markham and other eminent geographers appended to Mr. Oldham's paper are, for the most part, rather against the conclusions which he reaches. They think it is more than likely that the island was one of the group discovered to the west of Cape Verd, or else some mythical country, such as Antilia, which so long occupied the position of the Azores. authentic island was discovered, and it is tubes within which very cold water circulates. The cellars in which are the vats are kept at a temperature only a degree or two above freezing. After the fermentation the beer is at 4.37; it is then reduced to 369 byp assing it through cooling pipes. It is then placed in the casks in which the second fermentation takes place; the bungs are not inserted, and the temperature of the cellar does not rise above 34°. This second fermentation lasts six or more weeks and is modified according as the beer is wanted soon or not. If the fermentation has to be checked it is done by putting in wood shavings, which collect the yeast and carry it to the bottom. After this fermentation the cask is filled full and the bung put in; the beer then stands eight or ten days, and is then drawn off into smaller casks, and in a cellar of which the temperature is not above 48° it will keep six or eight weeks. The beer should therefore he drunk within six weeks after it is made. What is known as Marz beer, which is drunk in the autumn, has 16 per cent. of extract instead of 14, and so keeps longer.

The great secret of Munich beer, therefore, is summed up in the word ice. The Lowenbräu brewery has enormous engines used exclusively in compressing air so as to produce coid. Great eleanniness and a very cold temperature are the fundamental principles. The bottled neer, after the bottles are filled and corked, is "Pasteurized" by being put into a tank of water into which steam is discharged, heating it up to 160°, and destroying the germs of the second fermentation. The beer can then be kept an indefinite time and exported to the hottest climate.

It is commonly thought that the peculiar flavor of Munich beer is due to a special kind of

town travel.

Then there steps aboard from one of the station platforms a man who lights the lamps in the car. He carries an alcohol lamp that is something like a short length of tubing; it can be easily and firmly grasped. It has a generous flame which lights the wick in the lamps quickly but without smoking the chimneys. He comes in and moves down the asise quietly but swiftly. He lifts the chimney, touches the He comes in and moves down the aisie quietly but swiftly. He lifts the chinney, touches the wick, sets lack the chinney, turns the wick so it won't smoke, and is off to the next pair of lamps, and to the next and then he goes on into the next car or steps off upon the platform to wait for the next train. Just how the work is done in detail I have not yet observed; whether one man lights a whole train at once and so works along down town, or whether he lights a single car and then steps off, the next car being lighted by the next man at the station below, and so on."

which steam is discharged, heating it up to 160°, and destroying the germs of the second fermentation. The beer can then be kept an indefinite time and exported to the hottest climate.

It is commonly thought that the peculiar flavor of Munich beer is due to a special kind of yeast. Frof. Louis Aubray, director of the scientific brewing station at Munich, states that different kinds of yeast are often used in a single brewery, one special kind may suit one brewery and not another, and no connection has been established between the flavor of the beer and the form of the yeast. All the Havarian brewers use yeast of slow action. Yeast formed by violent fermentation and at a higher temperature, spreads rapidly over the surface of the fluid and is called superficial yeast. It is employed by the English brewers and is more active than the yeast formed by slow fermentation and at a lower temperature, called sedimentary or bottom yeast, which the Munich browers use. The advantage of a yeast growing at a low temperature is that, while its normal functions are free to act, the cold discourages the growth of discase ferments and a healther beer is obtained. A sample of the lowenbridgest persented the appearance of a firm, clear gray sponge, which under the microscope showed well developed and regular cells, and was untirely free firm foreign matters and from bacterial forms of life. An excellent fermentation was induced with a solution of ordinary cane sugar.

The quantity of hops used in Munich is much less than that employed in England. The excellence of the hops grown in Bavaria and Bohemia is well known; they thrive there under conditions suited to develop the qualities essential to the production of sound and wholesome heer. They are gathered earlier than in England, so as to exclude much of the unavaria permitted exhaled the peculiar fragran; oder of oil of hops when gently warmed and pressed, while there was no evidence of their having been preserved by sulphuring. The agraes should trule the main experience of the night at the Thomas Jefferson Club in Brooklyn and spent a couple of hours discussing the repeated failure of the regulars in their efforts to establish harmonious relations with the Shepardite faction. It was contended that the Shepard men were entirely responsible for the continuance of hostilities.

A special committee, consisting of Messrs, York, Reil, McCarren, Higginbotham, and Shea, was appointed to prepare a report on the harmony negotiations for presentation to the General Committee, which meets to-morrow night. The General Committee, it is understood, will be organized as follows: Col. James D. Reil, President: Ch. W. C. Beecher, Vice-President: Thomas F. Farrell, Secretary, and James Mottatt, Transurer. The turning down of Robert Stewart from the Treasurership, it is expected, will be the incident in the meeting to-morrow night. repeated failure of the regulars in their efforts. WINSTON, N. M., March 2. Thirty White Caps went to the homes of Amos and Wiley Knott in Yadkin county and beat them unmercifully. Each received 100 lashes. Amos is not expected to live. The White Caps charge the brothers with reporting many moonshine distilleries in Yadkin, where revenue officers have made raids recently. The White Caps gave the two men two days within which to leave the country. The brothers say they will go as seen as they recover from their injuries.

right and clear. The analysis of the finished beer gives the following percentage results; it is compared with two average samples, mild and hitter, of Eng-lish beer: CONSTITUENTS. Fighes beers. Lower Erg. Right. Bitter Bleer Procest Preent Procest

From this table it appears that the Munich beer contains a greater in sportion of nutritions must extractly se than even the stronger. Figure 18th beer, yet the alcohol is reduced elmost exactly our-half. It is the influence of both hope and alcohol combined that presures drowsiness and stupor, so that the advantage of drink-

injuriers in this city have esserved cablegrams from borrinto and shelly stating last the orange roop has been homed by attaing last the orange roop has been injuried by severe wind and half atorna. The less is placed at about fifty per cent.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, restricted a warded \$8000 advange to the ting lee Sing. betcheling to the Kniekerbecker lee Courquant, for full ting the New poor with "the Uty or Hawrith, which had serving a back on her way from Boston to take port last week. AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS,



A 18 of a new flood parenteed rule included in the control of the born, to-night, Arthur Valentine, the English

ERRECHER CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

PLANCON

SAYS:

I HAVE frequently used the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in France, whenever I felt myself run down. I also use it in America and find it most excellent in clearing my voice.

"Tel employé souvent en France le veritable en France en Fr

ing Munich beer stands out clearly. And the reduction is not made at the expense of the important alimentary consiltuents of beer. The percentage of mait extract is slightly larger in the Munich beer. The nutritive value of mait extractives is due in part to dextrine and malt augars, but the mineral matter, owing to its richness in phosphates, adds largely to the nourishing properties of the beer. An analysis of the mineral matter of Lowenbrau beer gave the following results, calculated on a hundred pints of the ashiphosphoric acid 32 per cent. potash 37.80, silien 9.44, other saits, chiefly carbonates and sulphates of line and magnesia, 20.76. The ash therefore consists for all practical burposes of the valuable dietelic agent, phosphate of potassium. It follows that the nutritive matter of beer, including the nitrogenous principles, is in a soluble form and favorable for easy assimilation and digestion.

Finally the beer was examined for hop substitutes and objectionable preservatives, such as salveic acid, which is sometimes found in German export beer, but no traces of these were found. "In the light of these excellent qualities, which our analyses have brought to view," concludes the Lancet, "we are justified in regarding the beer as not only genuine, but wholesome."

that used in England. Water weighing four

BROOKLYN WINS AT CHESS.

The Players from Over the Bridge Easily Defeat the Metropolitans. There was a big crowd of spectators at the Brooklyn Chess Club rooms yesterday, in order to watch the final games in the fourth round of the Metropolitan league series between the Brooklyns and the Metropolitan C. C. of this city. Both teams were well represented, and the men were paired as follows:

Pillsbury vs. Taubenhaus, Richardson vs. Roche, Rocamora vs. Raubitschek, Teed vs. Arnbeim, Be Visser vs. Linzbach, Bradford vs. Piezzonka, and Tatum vs. Meyer. The first man in each pair repre-sented the Brooklyn club. Mostly all of the games were lively played, and at 12 o'clock the result was as follows:

..... 6% Total......

Total 6% Total.

* Still olaying.
Referes Charles Nugent, City C. C. The final round of the series will begin on March 14, when the Staten Island Club is scheduled to play the Newark Club at Newark.

Dartmouth's Athletes Have Their Annual HANOVER, N. H., March 3 .- The annual meet of the Dartmouth Athletic Association took place yesterday afternoon in Bissell Hall. No

records were broken. The judges were Profs.

Worthen and Patten and Gymnasium Director Charleston, J. E. R. Hayes of Somersworth won the most points. Summaries: Fifteen-yard Dash-Won' by J. E. R. Hayes, Somers-worth; T. C. Ham, East Barrington, second. Time, 2 1.5 seconds. worth, T. C. Ham, East Barrington, second. 1996, 11.5 seconds.
Fence Vault-Won by E. R. Hayes, with 6 feet 6 nehes; T. C. Ham, second, with 6 feet 1 inch. Running High Jump. Won by F. F. Bennia, Brook-yn, with 5 feet 1 inch; F. F. Klesz, Peoria, Ill., second, Heavy-weight Boxing-Won by E. H. Josiyn, Keene b. M. C., who won two out of three rounds from Moul-

High Dive-Won by John C. Moulton, Tacoma, with feet 3 Inches; J. W. Poilard, Haverhill Mass, second, 5 feel 3 inches J. W. Pollard, Haverant Jac. 6 1-5 sec-with 5 feet 2 inches. Rope Climb. Won by J. E. R. Hayes, time, 6 1-5 sec-onds; I. J. Cox, Philadelpolia, time, 74 seconds. Portato Race—Won by T. C. Ham; W. F. Kelley, Bradford, Mass, second. Three Broad Jumps—Won by A. W. Clark, with 204 feet; J. E. R. Hayes second. Stuart Wesson, Worcester, with | near the track. feet 4% inches; H. W. Chirk second, Obstacle Bace-Won by W. H. Ham; B. C. Taylor, Obstacle Race-Won by W. H. Ham; B. C. Taylor, Mariboro, second. Hop, Skip, and Jump.-Won by H. W. Clark with 25 feet 11 inches, J. E. H. Haves second. Hope Jumping Won by J. P. Leahy. Middleboro, Mass., with 306 jumps; F. P. Bennis, second, with 292 jumps.

A Big Crowd Enjoys the Cake Walk at Madison Square Garden,

A big crowd assembled in Madison Square Sarden last night to witness the unique show presented by the National Ethiopian Amusement Company. The fun began with a chorus by the

Company. The fun began with a chorus by the full company, and a dozen well-rendered solos served to prepare the audience for the starattactions to follow.

A buck dancing competition opened the second half of the performance. The "whistling coon made a prenounced hit, but his popularity was soon dimmed by the clever work in the wing dancing competition.

The ushers found some difficulty in clearing a path for the cake whikers. The competitors came along in pairs until the fancy-steeping couples formed a complete circle around the arena. Many of the couples proved to be clever amateur conscious, and their fantastic efforts to impress the judges evoked wild bursts of appliance.

plause.

The walk proved to be such a ponderous competition that a second round, between fourteen thosen couples, became necessary. Meanwhile a pie-cating competition made chiered candidates happy and white onlookers hysterical. A Big Racing Day at 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.-The following were the results of the races here yesterday: First Race-Six furlongs; selling. Niagara, 59 (Kinney), 10 to 1, won: Steadfast, 103 (Russell), 5 to 1, second; El Tirano, 98 (Griffin), 4 to 5, third. Time, 11104; Second Race—Seven furlongs; selling, McLight, 99; Griffint, 4 to 1, won, fraw Scot, 107 (F. Care, 5 to 1, second; hip, Percy, 110; hergen), 1 to 2, third, time, 11204; equaling the tailbornia record.

Tairel lines—one-half mile: Racon; Stakes, value 21,500; two-yearoni filles, Imp. Sants Bella, 100 (oriffint, 1 to 0, won, Coda, 115 (C. Weber), 10 to 1; second; Marcouette, 115 (Hennessy, 10 to 1 third, Time, 9,4404; routh Race—flawthorne Stakes, value \$2,500. Hace Hawthorne Stakes, value \$2,500. Fourth Race-Hawthorne Stakes, value \$2.000, steephickness; full ourse. En Kentellg 110: Blakesey, 6 to 1, won; Floodmore, 170 (Minure, 8 to 5, second; Woesford, 130 (Mcherry), 3 to 1, third; Time, 5 to 5, second; Woesford, 130 (Mcherry), 3 to 1, third; Time, 5 to 5, second; Firth Race-On nulle and a quarter; handleap, Oakland, 89 (16-15), 3 to 1, won, Glead, 120 (threen), 5 to 1, won, Glead, 120 (threen), 6 to 1, second; Therefall, 115 (1, 20), 6 to 5, third, Time, 2005, 8 (third, 10), 10 (third, 12), 10 (third, 14), 11 (third, 14), 12 (third, 14), 11 (third, 14), 12 (third, 14), 11 (third, 14), 12 (third, 14), 12 (third, 14), 12 (third, 14), 13 (third, 14), 14 (third, 14), 14

Seawanhaka Yachtsmen Entertained. The members of the Seawanbaka Corinthian

club house, 7 East Thirty-second street, fast night on the occasion of their first winter night on the occasion of their first winter enterialment.

The leature of the programme was the mandolin playing of Signor Volte. Dr. William K. Olis's Stories and leats of learnisman and the singing of the Kennicott Quartet brought forth con ulcrable appliance.

Among the yearnemen present were: Commodore E. C. Benedit, Present Hale Butler, Robert Center, Charles H. Leland, Henry W. Hayden, Clarence toadby, Waller Suydam, J. Bowden, Charles and Watnwright, J. Frederic Tame, Coignie Hayt, Col. H. L. Satterlee, Alexander Kunker, Ind., Frederick W. Flint, Pierre F. MacDonald, William Foulke, and Horace B. Fry.

Mich Dann Outpoints Billy Leedom. PHILADELPHIA, March 2. Mick Dunn of Australia and Billy Leedom of Philadelphia. best class of Furniture, buying and middle weights, met in a four-round bout at the Southwark A. C. to-night. Southwark A. C. te-night.

Leelem was palpably out of condition, which is the Australian to play for his opponent's stomach in every round. Diminus-sumed the aggressive, and would probably have received the measure, and would probably have received the measure in good shape at the finish.

Selling for exception of nearly stomach and advantages to their benefit.

Cardiff. LONDON, March 2. At the Central Hall, Hol-

Four Jersey City Boys Brank a Whole Four young lads in Jersey City drank a full bottle of whiskey on Friday evening. Daniel Ryan, aged 9, now lies dead in the City Hospital, and Charley Farrell, 7 years old; Michael Sulitvan, 14 years old, and Thomas Jacobus, 11 years

STOLEN WHISKEY KILLS.

old, were very sick boys all that night, and very sorry boys the next morning, shortly after 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon Mrs. Farrell, who lives at 600 Henderson street. sent Charley on an errand to West Hoboken. A wagon came along and he pulled himself up into The first thing that struck his eye when he had scated himself on the end of the wagon was

had scated himself on the end of the wagon was a basket full of bottles. He stole one of these, swung himself off the wagon, and scotted up Seventeenth street to a big empty let near the corner of Henderson street.

Across the street, playing in a lot, were Mickey Sullivan, who lives at 173 Seventeenth street, and Danny Ryan of 286 Eric street.

The three boys began to pass the bottle around and drink the whiskey which it contained. About this time Tommy Jacobus of 633 Henderson street, came along. He spied the other boys and joined them in draining the bottle.

About a half hour later Peter Delaney, a teamster employed at Pidcock's slaughter house, came driving along Seventeenth street and saw the four unconscious forms of the boys. He clambered off his wagon, hurried up to the boys, and picked one up.

the four unconscious forms of the boys. He clambered off his wagon, hurried up to the boys, and picked one up.

"This is queer," thought he. Then he caught sight of the empty bottle, and the meaning of the affair came to him. He hurried to the nearest telephone and called up Capt. Kelly of the Second precinct station, and then carried the boys into Cavanagh's saloon at the corner of Seventeenthand Henderson streets.

Mickey, Charley, and Tommy were taken to their homes, which were near by, and attended by City Physician Hoffman. The use of powerful empts soon brought them back into proper shape, and yesterday they were all right except Charley Farrell, who was still in bed.

With poor little Danny the case was different. His mother died a few months ago, and his father has not had regular work. Consequently Danny's meals have not been regular or of the most nourishing kind. He had taken his share of the whiskey on an empty stomach. When he arrived at the hospital his stomach, when he arrived at the hospital his stomach was so full of whiskey that when the doctors pressed on it the stuff gushed from his month. He regained consciousness after being pumped our. But later in the night he was selzed with convulsions, and yesterday morning heedled.

MEXICO'S RAILROAD HORROR. Most of the Dead Burled in a Trench Near

the Track. CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.- The Mexican Sovernment has commenced a rigid examination of the trainmen and officials of the Inter-Oceanic Railroad in an attempt to fix the culpability for the terrible railroad disaster of Thursday. The engineer conductor, and brakemen

were examined yesterday, The engineer was John Neufer and the con-The engineer was John Neufer and the conductor J. H. Steele, both Americans. The Chief of Police of Tanango, with some mounted rurales, had the bodies of the dead laid out on the bank for identification on the arrival of the relief train and refused to permit them to be brought to the city, awaiting complete official examination of the scene of the wreck.

The bodies, terribly mangled, the piled up like cordwood. The entreaties of friends and relatives have thus far been of little avail in gaining possession of the bodies of the infortunate excursionists, the greater part of whom will be buried to-day in a great trench that is being dug mear the track. As far as can be ascertained all the killed and As far as can be accertained an the kined and wounded were poor persons. No person of any prominence nor any foreigner was in the accident. The locomotive engineer immediately disappeared, but was afterward captured at Chaco. He as well as the conductor and other trainment, are held as prisoners, pending the official investigation. trainmen, are held official investigation.

CARRIER PIGEONS FOR THE NAFY. Results of Experiments in the Direction of a Feathered Messenger Service.

From the Bultimore Sun.

In a paper recently submitted to the United States Naval Institute on "A Messenger Pagoon Service in Connection with Coast Defence." Lieut A. M. Knight, United States Navy, shows that Naval Academy homing pigeons performed good service during the summer cruise of the naval cadots. The first heal liberated, 200 miles from Annapoles and of miles out shore, arrived in seven and a half hours. The total number of flights was 109, the distance varying from 20 to 200 miles.

During the whole summer nine birds failed to find their was home, of these three were arong the oldest and most reliable birds, belonging to the 2 casiemy. They had been trained over Chesapease Bay, and were perfectly familiar with it. By chance they were released from the cruiser Bancroff directly off the entrance to belower Bancroff directly off the entrance to below a factor of the bast birds released from the Cruiser Bancroff directly off the entrance to below a factor of the bast birds are leases from the Monomarkela during the summer, Lieut, Knight shows, was about thirty miles per hour for the 200 miles covered. This speed, though excelent considering the opportunities that each tests for training the birds is far below what has often been attained and what may be expected if a regular system should be adopted and money made available for the purchase, breeding, and training of the very best birds.

Lieut, knight encourages the permanent establishment of the pigeon service, and regretation the purchase, breeding, and training of the work had no appropriation for beginning the work in my opinion, demonstrated that their use can be made valuable because of his zeal in the cause and his tambard with the subject, and the birds as been valuable because of his zeal in the cause and his tambarity with the antipect, and think if merits commendation.

Under the general system proposed by Prof. Marion, cutes would be distributed in such a way that a bird reaching the coast at night si would probably recognize and seek refuge in one of these rather th In a paper recently submitted to the United

contemplates the establishment of cotes in the spicuous positions near all lighthouses and lighthouses and lighthouses and lighthouses and lighthouses are said to be built and painted exactly above it is assumed that telegraphic communication exists with all lighthouses, so that message could be forwarded instantly upon receipt loss.

We Are Sure

there are many people who have never dealt with us who would do so if they knew the advantages wo offer. Dealing exclusively in the selling for eash, having an experience of nearly half a century, are advantages to customers much to

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, FURNITURE CO.,

puglist, received the decision in his fight with Jem Perry of Cardiff, the latter being disquali- ged for hugging his opponent in the fifth round. 47 and 49 West Fourteenth St.